

Along With Army, Israel Moves Administrators Into South Lebanon

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

METULLA, Israel — In addition to moving vast amounts of weaponry into Lebanon, Israel is also sending experienced civilian and military administrators from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to run civilian affairs in the southern portion of the country for a long period if necessary, according to Israeli military sources.

The Israeli Army has appointed "military coordinators" for the captured cities of Tyre and Sidon to care for thousands of Lebanese civilians whose lives have been thrown into turmoil by the Israeli sweep.

Both coastal towns were heavily damaged during the Israeli as-

saults in which they were captured from Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas who had been administering them through sympathetic local Lebanese civil officers and Moslem militias.

To aid its military coordinators, the Israeli Defense Ministry is transferring specialists from territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war, the Israeli military sources said. Their jobs include control of the civilian population and searches for guerrillas in hiding, as well as organization of civilian facilities such as water and food distribution.

"Since 1967, we have had a lot of experience in this field, and we're putting it to use," a military source said.

The Israeli occupation in Lebanon, observed during a drive Thursday from the border to Sidon and back and described by Israeli military sources, reflects a determination to keep Israeli troops in Lebanon to pursue and destroy Palestinian guerrillas during what are expected to be protracted diplomatic contacts for a settlement.

"We will not leave one stone unturned," the Israeli chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Rafael Eitan, said Friday. "It may take a long time."

Israeli military intelligence estimates that between 15,000 and 16,000 armed guerrillas were in Lebanon before last Sunday's invasion, about 6,000 of them in Beirut. These figures tally with the most reliable estimates in Beirut.

Since Sunday, when the operation began, the Israeli Army has announced that it has killed about 300 guerrillas, which it always refers to as "terrorists." This figure presumably has grown in the most recent fighting.

Several thousand guerrillas are believed to be still in the area under Israeli control, in hiding or posing as civilians in an attempt to escape capture. Others have fled northward to join their comrades in Beirut, Israeli military sources said.

To root out the guerrillas remaining in the occupied portion of Lebanon, Israeli forces are conducting what would be described in English as "mopping up operations." The Hebrew word Israeli

officers use to describe the operations means "purification."

Israeli administrators from the West Bank have long years of experience doing this sort of work, the sources said. They conducted similar searches after Israel captured that territory from Jordan and Palestinian guerrillas mounted infiltration raids across the Jordan River in 1968 and 1969, often hiding in hills and caves around the West Bank similar to those in Lebanon.

Israeli soldiers, backed by tanks and armored personnel carriers, man frequent checkpoints along most of the shell-pocked roads that traverse southern Lebanon. They stop cars, many flying white flags from antennas, and demand Lebanese identity cards of all civilians.

Unfriendly interrogation awaits those who do not have them.

Hillside bristle with radio relay equipment. The skeleton of a military communications network covers the occupied territory — stretching from the border to a line eastward from the southern Beirut suburbs to Israeli positions in eastern Lebanon just south of the main Beirut-to-Damascus highway.

Israel has not disclosed casualty figures among the civilians. The Lebanese Red Cross, according to radio reports from Lebanon, estimated that 1,000 people were killed and 3,000 wounded in the battle for Sidon and the Israeli bombardment and shelling that preceded it.

Police Halt Protests in 3 Polish Cities

WARSAW — Polish security forces Sunday stopped opposition demonstrations in Gdansk, Wroclaw and Nowa Huta as Poles marked six months of martial law, the PAP news agency said. It said attempts to "organize gatherings and cause street disturbances" were quickly checked by security forces.

In West Berlin, a spokeswoman at the U.S. Tempelhof air base said three Polish men used a small plane with pasted-on Soviet markings to escape to the West. She quoted the three men, who asked for asylum, as saying they overpowered the watchman of an aero club in Wroclaw without injuring him, attached the Soviet markings and took off early Sunday.

Afghanistan Claims Strategic Victory

NEW DELHI — Afghanistan said that 30 insurgent groups have been wiped out in recent fighting in the strategic Panjshir Valley northeast of Kabul.

Western diplomats support the broadcast claims that Soviet and Afghan forces captured much of the rebel-held valley controlling supply lines to northern and northeastern provinces in a two-week offensive in which paratroopers, dropped by helicopters, sealed off guerrilla positions.

The broadcast, monitored in New Delhi Saturday, said government troops seized 8,800 light weapons, 98 rocket-launchers, 691 mines, nine heavy machine guns, and a large quantity of other arms and ammunition from the anti-Communist guerrillas.

Army Action Reported in Zimbabwe

HARARE — Intense military activity was reported during the weekend in the troubled southern Zimbabwe province of Matabeleland.

Travelers arriving in Bulawayo, the provincial capital, reported seeing paratroop landings in the Matopos mountains in midweek, followed by prolonged gunfire. Bulawayo residents, reached by telephone Sunday, said camouflaged army force Dakota transports were constantly flying south over the city.

No government comment was available. At least 25 people have been killed in Matabeleland in the past two months. The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has blamed former guerrillas loyal to Matabeleland-based opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, accused from the ruling coalition in February after allegations he was plotting a coup. Mr. Nkomo denies the accusation.

Spain Communists Re-elect Carrillo

MADRID — Santiago Carrillo emerged with his leadership apparently stronger Sunday after the Spanish Communist Party called him back as its leader.

Mr. Carrillo resigned as secretary-general Wednesday night on the eve of a three-day meeting of the party's central committee after a disagreement with dissenting members. Carrillo's 67-to-4 victory in the central committee vote late Saturday, the party's deputy secretary-general, Nicolas Sartorius, resigned his position. Disagreement between Mr. Carrillo, 67, and Mr. Sartorius, 39, was centered on Mr. Carrillo's expulsion last year of more than 60 national and local leaders who opposed his anti-Soviet policy.

200 Detained at Soweto Ceremony

JOHANNESBURG — More than 200 people were detained by police Sunday night in the black township of Soweto during a memorial service for a black union leader, informed sources said.

Those reportedly held were said to include Dr. Ntsho Motlana, an influential Soweto black activist, and Albertina Sisulu, wife of imprisoned African National Congress leader Albert Sisulu.

The detentions were reported three days before the sixth anniversary of riots that left more than 500 people dead in the sprawling black township outside Johannesburg. Sunday's ceremony, organized by the Young Women's Christian Organization, was held in memory of African National Congress member Fetsu Nzima and his wife, who died in a bomb blast in Swaziland two weeks ago.

Plane Crash Kills 44 Brazilians

MANAUS, Brazil — All 44 Brazilians aboard a airliner that crashed into an airport parking lot at the northwestern city of Tabatinga on Saturday were killed, officials said Sunday.

Airliner and air force officials said the TABA airlines Fokker-27 twin-propeller plane on a flight from the town of Eirunepi hit a lightning tower and crashed into the parking lot next to the airport, 620 miles (992 kilometers) west of the Amazon port of Manaus.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Saudi Monarch Pledges Continuity of Policies

JEDDAH — King Fahd, Saudi Arabia's new ruler, has pledged to follow the policies of King Khalid, his elder brother who died Sunday.

A sobbing King Fahd told the nation in a radio address that King Khalid had unreservedly served Arabs and Moslems.

"We will continue his path, seek to realize his hopes and complete his plan," King Fahd said after King Khalid was buried before sunset at a cemetery outside the capital of Riyadh following funeral prayers. "We seek nothing but the glory of Arabs and Moslems," the new king added.

State television said Sunday night that King Fahd, 59, had appointed himself prime minister. It added that new Crown Prince Abdullah, commander of the national guard, had succeeded the king as first deputy prime minister, while the post of second deputy prime minister went to the defense minister.

His strategy was demonstrated recently when the kingdom varied its oil production capacity, first to bring down higher oil prices and then to defend the basic OPEC price of \$34 dollars a barrel. He is on record as saying that Saudi Arabia would continue its moderate oil policies.

King Fahd has been at the center of Middle Eastern political issues. He is chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, an organization, which is based in Jeddah, and his country is also the leading power in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, which was formed a year ago after the Iranian revolution, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Iraq-Iran war.

Although a strong supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, last year he produced a Middle East peace plan that implicitly recognized Israel, only to run into opposition from radical Arab states.

The king entered politics in his early 30s, becoming the country's first minister of education under King Saud in the mid-1950s. In that role, he played a large part in forming a generation of educated and technically competent young Saudis trained to apply modern technology in the kingdom.

U.S. Seeks a Long-Range Answer To the Problems Facing Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has apparently decided to make the best out of Israel's military actions in Lebanon by trying to translate them into a long-term political solution for that country.

In part, State Department officials said, this course was dictated when Prime Minister Menachem Begin informed President Reagan on Thursday that he would agree to a cease-fire but would not pull out Israeli forces until certain conditions were met — the creation of a Lebanese government free of Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization pressure and the ending of the use of Lebanese territory as a military base for attacks on Israel.

Officials said Middle East experts advised Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that because of Mr. Begin's adamancy, there was no way the United States could bring about an Israeli withdrawal except as an element in an overall settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

As a result, the administration decided to welcome Israel's announcement Friday of a cease-fire and not to make an issue of Israel's refusal to accept a UN Security Council demand for an immediate withdrawal.

It is anticipated, they said, that there will have to be a prolonged period of negotiations involving the United States, Israel, Syria, the Lebanese authorities and political factions, and Saudi Arabia before a formula can be found for resolving the crisis.

Israeli View Shared

They said it is inevitable that there will be differences between the United States and Israel once the negotiations begin. But officials said that despite Washington's unhappiness with Israel's invasion, the United States shares Israel's view that there should not be a return to the situation in which the central government in Beirut had no control over the PLO forces, the Syrians and sectarian armies in Lebanon.

In fact, officials said, the United States was already moving through peaceful means to change the situation when the Israeli strike. Mr. Haig, in his Middle East policy speech on May 26, had announced that the United States was giving priority to ending Lebanon's political deterioration.

The United States has been trying without success since the Lebanese civil war began in 1975 to strengthen the central government and to reduce the PLO and Syrian roles in the country. Middle East specialists suggest now, however, that the Israeli invasion may have so unsettled the situation that some new initiatives, as yet undetermined, may succeed.

If the negotiations on Lebanon fail, however, there is a strong likelihood that Israel will remain in Lebanon indefinitely. This could bring about a major con-

frontation between Israel and the United States, a development that Washington is trying to avoid.

The administration's Middle East policy has been marked by seeming inconsistencies ever since Mr. Reagan took office, and from the start of this crisis it has been following what appeared to be an ambiguous policy.

On the one hand, it joined in voting for the Security Council resolutions calling for an immediate cease-fire and Israeli withdrawal. But with Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. peace envoy, on his way to the region, the administration refused to condemn the Israeli actions because Mr. Habib feared it would make his talks with Mr. Begin impossible.

Moreover, Mr. Haig made it clear that he did not quarrel with Israel's concerns about the growing PLO strength on its northern borders.

When the conflict expanded to clashes between Israeli and Syrian forces, the administration started to worry that the Soviet Union might become involved on the side of its Syrian ally. Mr. Reagan, in his messages to Mr. Begin urging a cease-fire, referred to a note he had received from Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, expressing concern over the Lebanese crisis.

But Mr. Brezhnev's message had the effect, officials said, of making an U.S. public rebuke of Israel even less likely. One State Department official said the administration does not believe in quarreling openly with a friendly government. In addition, he said, the administration will not criticize Israel when the Soviet Union is also doing so.

Administration officials said that one indirect result of the Lebanese crisis may be that it will give Iraq a face-saving way to end its war with Iran by allowing it to pull its troops out of Iran while citing a threat from Israel.

Israel has sent Israeli-made Merkava tanks into combat for the first time as part of its invasion of Lebanon. Here a Merkava rolled down a street in Nabatieh, near the UN buffer zone.

Mideast Casualty List Includes Soviet Tanks

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The list of Soviet-made weapons that have become casualties of the fighting in Lebanon appears to be growing.

On Friday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel announced that new Israeli-made Merkava tanks had knocked out nine of the Soviet Union's latest T-72 medium

tanks in battles with Syrian forces.

The T-72 is the latest Soviet main battle tank. Several thousand are in service with Soviet forces and smaller numbers are in service with Soviet allies in Eastern Europe and other regions, including about 400 in the Syrian Army.

Mr. Sharon claimed that the tanks showed the supremacy of the Merkava, which is equipped with a U.S. 105-mm gun, "over what had been thought of as the best tank in existence."

U.S. specialists said that it was far too early to evaluate such a claim because the circumstances of the battle were not known. The extent of training of the Syrian crews and of Israeli losses also were not known in Washington.

Nevertheless, this was believed to be the first combat test of the T-72, and specialists said analysis of the results could be especially important for North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces.

Improved Armor

The T-72 is supposed to be protected by improved armor.

The loss of the tanks by Syria could become a prize for Western intelligence agencies if the Israelis manage to recover the vehicles and let U.S. specialists inspect them. The Israelis captured hundreds of older Soviet T-62 tanks during the 1973 Middle East war, and they provided valuable information for allies.

Soviet-built MiG-21 and MiG-23 jet fighters and SAM-2 and SAM-6 surface-to-air missiles used by the Syrians also were knocked out in large numbers, according to Israeli reports that are generally confirmed in Washington.

Cease-Fire Is Shattered

(Continued From Page 1)

al of all foreign forces from Lebanon including 30,000 Syrian troops who have been in the country for the past six years.

Senior Israeli officials said the plan called for a demilitarized zone in Lebanon adjacent to the northern Israeli border policed by an international force.

The officials said the force should include major U.S. participation but no involvement of the Soviet Union. They ruled out a United Nations force because they said that would be set up with Soviet approval and participation.

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II called Sunday for emergency aid to Lebanon and warned that there can be no lasting Middle East peace unless the Palestinians' identity is preserved.

He said Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the ensuing deaths had caused "a profound sense of pity and sorrow in my soul."

Meanwhile, Israeli troops south of Zahran River, 26 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, have begun organizing Lebanese civilians in scouting and guard patrols to prevent ousted Palestinian guerrillas from returning to the area, Israeli radio quoted a senior officer as saying.

The civilians will be under the leadership of rightist Christian militia leader Maj. Saad Haddad, whose "Free Lebanon" enclave along the Israeli-Lebanese border will be extended north to the Zahran River, said the officer, who was not identified.

The Phalangist Voice of Lebanon, a Beirut radio station, reported that the first contingent of Iranian soldiers, a 300-man force, had arrived in Syria and crossed into Lebanon to help the Palestinians.

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Thatcher Appears Decided to Plan For Long-Term Falklands Defense

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON — Turning aside advice from the Reagan administration and her own Foreign Office, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appears determined to turn the Falkland Islands into a British-declared fortress if they are recaptured from Argentina.

After already having spent about \$2 billion in the war to regain the islands, Mrs. Thatcher is considering long-term defensive measures that could cost \$500 million a year.

Although she has insisted that the United Kingdom will not use nuclear weapons, she has made it clear that she otherwise intends for Britain to take sole responsibility for the islands. She has ruled out of her plans negotiations to give Argentina any say in the future of the islands.

She has talked about guarding the islands with warships and submarines, anti-aircraft missile systems, and jet fighters and bombers using an extended runway at Stanley Airport.

"It will mean that we will have to make a number of considerable expenditures," Mrs. Thatcher said.

last week. "Freedom is expensive to defend. It is worth defending."

Military analysts in London said this would mean leaving a garrison of 3,000 soldiers or more on the Falklands, protected by Phantom fighter-bombers, Rapier anti-aircraft missiles, radar planes, transport aircraft, combat and transport helicopters, several warships and one or two nuclear-powered submarines.

They estimated that this would cost at least \$200 million a year more than the normal cost of maintaining the resources elsewhere in the British military.

Effect on NATO

It could also mean removing troops, planes, ships and armaments from NATO defense roles in the North Atlantic, mainland Britain and possibly West Germany. To replace them instead would increase the annual bill to about \$500 million, the analysts estimated. More money also would have to be spent on necessary improvements, such as lengthening the Stanley Airport runway.

British government sources estimated that it has already cost nearly \$1 billion for the fuel, ammunition, ship requisitions and other expenses of fighting the Falklands war. This does not include the amount that would have been

spent to pay the troops involved and maintain their equipment.

The ships, planes and other equipment that have been lost in the fighting so far have added at least another \$1 billion to the bill, according to these sources. This brought the total to about \$2 billion before the start of the fighting around Stanley this weekend.

British officials have insisted that the costs of the war can be absorbed by a large contingency fund in the government's budget. If more money is needed, they have said, taxes would be raised to avoid damaging Mrs. Thatcher's efforts to hold down budget deficits and government borrowing. It already appears that the war may prevent the government from making intended income tax cuts next year.

Mrs. Thatcher has also indicated that she is willing to spend sizable sums of money developing the Falklands economy and attracting new settlers there before offering the inhabitants some form of British-protected self-government.

A large British military garrison that would triple the population of about 1,800 would have a major economic and social impact on the Falklands.

New barracks, hangars, docks and roads would have to be built



HOMEWARD BOUND — Captains David Hart-Dyke of the Coventry, left, Alan West of the Ardent and Nick Tobin of the Antelope were among the 700 British sailors who arrived in Southampton Friday from the Falkland Islands aboard the Queen Elizabeth 2. The Coventry, Ardent and Antelope were three of the British ships that were sunk in Argentine air attacks.

for the troops, and Mrs. Thatcher has promised to rebuild the islanders' homes after the war.

She also has begun emphasizing the strategic importance of the Falklands and the British dependencies of South Georgia and South Sandwich to the southeast, on sea

routes to Antarctica and around South America.

Labor Wants Trusteeship
LONDON (UPI) — Denis Healey, the opposition Labor Party's foreign policy spokesman, said

Sunday that Britain should hand over the Falkland Islands to a trusteeship under the United Nations once they are recaptured.

Mr. Healey said the trusteeship should involve the United States and several Latin American countries.

In First Combat Test, U.S.-Trained Units Kill 135 Salvadoran Rebels

By Raymond Bonner

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran soldiers who recently completed training in the United States have taken part in their first combat operation, a search-and-destroy mission in mountainous regions of Chalatenango province in which the army says 135 rebels were killed.

The operation was the largest of the 2½-year-old war, involving at least 3,000 men from three battalions, plus artillery and air support.

The 960 young soldiers of the Ramon Bellosa Battalion returned early in May after 16 weeks of training at Fort Bragg, N.C. Also back are about 500 cadets aged 17 to 20 who attended officer training school at Fort Benning, Ga.

Taking part in the operation with the Bellosa soldiers were the Atlacatl Battalion, which was trained in counterinsurgency by the approximately 50 American advisers here, and the Atlacatl Battalion, which is receiving similar training.

Rebels Say 600 Killed

Venezuela, the rebels' clandestine radio station, has said that 600 civilians were killed by government soldiers in the operation in Chalatenango, a rebel stronghold in the north of the country.

At a news conference Wednesday to discuss the operation, Col. Domingo Monterrosa said he did not know how many of the 135 rebels killed were actually combatants. He acknowledged that "some were unarmed, including some women." Three government soldiers were killed and 20 wounded, according to Col. Monterrosa.

The Salvadoran Army has conducted 15 major sweep-and-destroy operations. They have not been particularly successful, and a Western analyst said recently that U.S. advisers had sought to convince the Salvadorans "that a five-man patrol has a higher survival rate than a 40-man patrol."

Government casualties are rising. There were 801 soldiers killed in 1981, according to El Proceso, a weekly publication of the private University of Central America. In the first quarter of this year, the toll was 467. In April, 202 soldiers were reported killed in action, one of the highest monthly totals since the guerrillas launched a nationwide offensive in January, 1981.

Long Fight Ahead

Even with the increased American arms, money and training, a military defeat of the guerrillas is at least two years away, according to many familiar with the military situation here. On the other side, the insurgents are reconciled to a war that will not bring them victory for three to five years, according to some of their leaders.

Assessing the strength, ability and morale of the guerrillas is difficult since reporters have had only rare opportunities to cover the war from their side. But, like the government soldiers, they have gained considerable combat experience and appear to be stronger than they were 18 months ago.

In significant parts of the provinces of Morazan, Usulután, Cabañas, San Vicente and Chalatenango, a revolutionary society functions except when the army attacks.

In late March guerrillas fought for five days in the city of Usulután, the country's fourth largest, and they have again seized Perquin, the second largest city in the eastern province of Morazan, which they held for nine days last August.

For the most part, the war has moved out of the major cities. The police still patrol with automatic

rifles protruding from car windows, but the residents of the capital appear mostly unaffected by the war. Even rural areas are relatively tranquil, although there is intense expectation that the guerrillas are resting in preparation for new attacks.

U.S. Congress Is Firm on Cutting Aid

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
WASHINGTON — The latest fight over aid for El Salvador apparently has ended with Congress standing firm on its intention to reduce funds sharply.

"The Senate Foreign Relations Committee doesn't think that it overreacted," Deane R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador and a staunch proponent of aiding that country, said Friday. "I say that it did."

At issue are millions of dollars that Congress has refused to authorize for the Central American country, which is broke and heavily dependent on U.S. aid to continue its resistance to insurgents.

The Senate committee has cut the administration's request of \$166 million for El Salvador by about \$100 million, an action that brought Mr. Hinton to Washington, where he has made pleas to politicians and the press for a restoration of the money.

But by the end of last week there were no signs that Congress would reconsider and approve the Reagan administration's request. Neither chamber appeared to be in a hurry to bring foreign aid bills containing Salvadoran assistance to the floor.

Land Reform Dispute

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, a Wisconsin Democrat who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he will not bring his bill to the floor before mid-July. "If the situation is not more promising, we will put it over until next year," he said.

The Senate committee will not move its bill to the floor until late July at the earliest.

In part, members are reluctant to vote for foreign aid after they slashed domestic programs under the budget resolutions passed by both houses. But their hesitation is also due to the Salvadoran government's recent altering of a land redistribution program that Congress has insisted is essential to continuation of U.S. aid.

The reform program had been designed to give small plots to poor farmers, many of whom had been renting and working the land for years.

Now, however, there is disagreement about exactly what El Salvador's Constituent Assembly did in changing the third phase of the program.

Mr. Hinton denied that any part of it has been suspended, contending that the Constituent Assembly had merely removed the program's prohibition on renting four types of crop land. He pictured the action as justified to keep that country's economy going.

However, under questioning he conceded that land reform is in jeopardy because of opposition from big landowners with friends in the new government, and he acknowledged that the assembly's action "creates a new element of uncertainty" about the program.

Censorship, Military Restrictions Limit News From the War Fronts

By Jonathan Friendly

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
NEW YORK — Governments' restrictions on reporters, including the denial of access to battle areas and censorship of dispatches and pictures, has kept the public from getting full and objective reports about the fighting in Lebanon, in the Falkland Islands and along the Iranian-Iraqi border.

Officials say the restrictions on such information as the progress of a battle or the extent of civilian and military casualties are required for security reasons. Readers and viewers in Western societies, however, have come to expect such information.

In interviews, executives of news organizations in the United States said they were not surprised that Iraq and Iraq kept correspondents from the battlefield, but that they were taken aback by the actions of Britain and Israel, two democracies with traditions of relatively open access to information.

"They said the restrictions on reporters added to the already complicated process of gathering news at a time when three wars were being waged simultaneously,"

The only reporters allowed to accompany the British fleet are British, and their dispatches are subject to military censorship and must move through military communications channels.

Argentina also has not permitted any foreign reporters on the islands. Formal military briefings for foreign reporters began in Buenos Aires only last week.

Reporters Barred

Israel, departing from its practice in previous wars, including the 1978 invasion of Lebanon, has effectively barred foreign reporters from its side of the battlefronts until well after the fighting is over. Correspondents say Israel has intensified its review of dispatches that deal with military or security matters.

Newspaper and news agency editors, and officials of television networks said their reporters in Lebanon were able to get within sight of some action from the Arab side, so that the coverage problem there was less severe than that found in the Falklands fighting.

Karen DeYoung, foreign editor of The Washington

Post, said the primary effect of being denied battlefield access in Lebanon is that "we don't have a good fix on the number of prisoners or the number of casualties."

Balance Needed

Craig R. Whitney, foreign editor of The New York Times, said, "We have no idea at all how much damage has been done or what has happened to all those thousands of people" who had been living in the Lebanese territory that Israeli troops seized.

The editors all said they were conscious of a need to balance conflicting accounts of fighting, not just in the Middle East or the Falklands but also in Afghanistan, where the only information comes from guerrillas and is smuggled across the border or in secondhand accounts from diplomatic sources, and in El Salvador, where reporters have had considerable access to the government and less to the guerrillas.

Nate Polowetzky, foreign editor of The Associated Press, said, "You have to report what they are saying, what they are claiming. Then you have to show it might be propaganda."

Turkey Moves With Deliberation On Coastal Road to Soviet Union

By Marvin Howe

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
HOPA, Turkey — Earth-moving machines are busy leveling the unfinished coastal road to the Soviet border, just nine miles away, and the residents in this Black Sea port hope that its completion next year will mean the opening of the Turkish-Soviet border to trade and travel.

"Everybody wants to open the door," says a Hopa businessman who would like to sell tangerines to the Russians. "The Russians will take our fruits and vegetables and anything else we have to sell them."

"The Soviet Union has finished its side of the coastal road and even built a customs house, but Turkish authorities decline to predict when their road will be completed since that is a political decision."

"There is an old road from Hopa to the border village of Sarp, but it is narrow and winds around rugged cliffs, takes twice as long to travel as the new road — and would not be of much use to an invading army."

Although the Turks have a long history of conflict with the Rus-

sians, who occupied a large northeastern section of the country as late as 1917, the residents of Hopa hold the firm belief that if there were an invasion it would be a Western problem, not a Turkish problem.

At a bend in the new road, it is possible to see the Soviet port of Batumi and the divided border town, which is called Sarp on the Soviet side and Sarp on the Turkish side.

Sarp was split in 1920, but peasants recall that they could go freely back and forth to tend their farms or visit relatives until 1937. They say in that year there was an uprising on the Soviet side, and the local leaders of Turkish origin were sent to Siberia and the Sarp border was sealed.

Sarp is a restricted zone and foreign visitors must have written authorization from Turkish military authorities in Ankara to get within five miles of the border. Even with verbal assurances from Ankara officials, two American journalists recently waited two weeks in vain to visit Sarp.

A Turkish journalist, Bulent Eskinat, visited Sarp but reported he was constantly accompanied by

a Turkish lieutenant and repeatedly cautioned not to make any gestures or take out his camera in sight of the Soviet border guards.

Mr. Eskinat wrote that the Sarp villagers who have relatives on the other side complained that they could not talk to one another, and it takes two to three months to send a letter from Sarp to Sarp, 100 yards away.

Long Wait to Leave

It is difficult for young people to get permission to leave the Soviet Union to join their families in Turkey, said a Turk who has relatives in Sarp. On the other hand, old people can usually leave if they wait five or six years for permission, he said.

The Russians are due back in Hopa soon for talks. They always show up in a group of eight, sometimes laden with gifts such as vodka. In return, it is said, the most precious gifts the citizens of Hopa can offer are nylon stockings and bars of soap.

While the people of Hopa are waiting for the border to open, they can trade with Iran, about 300 rugged miles away.



Simon Wiesenthal

Wiesenthal Home Damaged by Blast

The Associated Press

VIENNA — A bomb blast damaged the home of Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center here, but neither he nor anyone else was hurt, the police reported.

Mr. Wiesenthal said after the attack Friday that the explosion occurred at about 10:30 p.m. when he and his wife Silla were asleep. Mr. Wiesenthal, 73, said it was believed that the attack was the work of Austrians, not foreigners.

U.S. Said to Bar Russia From Deep-Sea Project

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
NEW YORK — The Soviet Union, reportedly on orders from the White House, is not being invited to continue to participate in a highly successful international deep-sea drilling project.

While Americans involved in the project expressed dismay at the loss of Soviet participation, they were unwilling to do so on the record.

The Soviet Union, which has been involved in the project for nine years, was originally invited to join it as a result of a 1972 agreement on Soviet-American cooperation in science and technology. A similar agreement involving cooperation in space has not been renewed by the United States.

One effect of the latest decision may be to increase the American financial burden in the Deep Sea Drilling Project. The Russians, like other non-American participants, paid dues, but the United States carries the chief financial load through financing by the National Science Foundation.

The Russians were the first non-Americans to join the project. Britain, France, Japan and West Ger-

many then followed suit. Initially each contributed \$1 million annually, but the dues have doubled and may rise to \$3 million if it is decided to convert the huge Glomar Explorer into a drilling ship.

From its outset, the project has been centered on another ship, the Glomar Challenger. By drilling several hundred holes deep into the floors of all the world's oceans, that ship has obtained evidence on the histories of oceanic basins, the life that inhabited them, the movements of continents and changes in climate.

Project officials are now considering whether to spend up to \$70 million to convert the Glomar Explorer so that she can explore deeper reaches of the ocean. As a decision nears, efforts are being made to recruit other foreign participants.

Among the proposals discussed was the banding together of smaller countries, such as those in Scandinavia, to form a consortium that would pay a single membership fee. The present contract for use of the Glomar Challenger expires in September, 1983, and one proposal is to suspend its operations in a two-year period while the Glomar Explorer is converted.

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Reagan Reassured Allies on Peace Issue but Left Doubts on His Ability

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — After some early stumbles, President Reagan recovered in the final half of his European odyssey and largely accomplished his major political goal of reassuring the nations he visited that he is not the sort of man who would lead the Western alliance into war.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But, in the manner of his 1980 presidential campaign, Mr. Reagan managed to raise doubts about his capacities and mastery of detail among those who saw him close-up. He also reinforced his image with the huge U.S. press entourage of being an isolated president, surrounded by a coterie of advisers who are afraid to let him loose in public lest he reveal ignorance about administration policies.

For all his problems, Mr. Reagan appeared to have succeeded in taking the international offensive on the peace issue — the central political purpose of his 10-day trip to France, Italy, Britain and West Germany. Over and over again, even as he expressed his loathing of Soviet Communism, Mr. Reagan offered to negotiate with the Russians on reductions of nuclear arms.

On Friday, his final day in Europe before returning to the United States, the president underscored this theme by issuing a carefully worded proposal to exchange missile launch information with the Soviet Union and improve the Washington-Moscow hotline.

The proposal contained some items that have been considered before, but it effectively continued the negotiating theme that Mr. Reagan had established two days earlier in his speech to the Bundestag.

Assessing the German visit, The Washington Post's correspondent in Bonn, Bradley Graham, reported:

"Overall, Reagan was a clear hit in West Germany. His speeches both in the Bundestag and in Berlin had very positive echoes here. Not only did he say the right things, he said them, as [the newspaper] Die Welt observed, in the right way."

Nonetheless, the demonstrations in Bonn and Berlin showed that an active and outspoken minority continue to doubt the president's intentions.

Mr. Reagan's performance in West Germany was clearly the most successful part of a trip that started shakily and improved as it went along. The economic summit in Versailles, where Mr. Reagan won very little in concessions on East-West trade, raised the most questions about his performance. The Socialist newspaper Le Monde said that Mr. Reagan seemed always to be protected and insulated, an observation that became especially pertinent after Mr. Reagan turned out to be the only one of the seven leaders at this summit to refuse to meet the press afterward.

The president also gave no interviews along the way. Reporters traveling with him saw Mr. Reagan only at formal speeches or on television. On the few occasions that a member of the press pool was able to ask him a question, the president proved either unresponsive or unimpressed.

Administration officials — especially Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. — drew attention to Mr. Reagan's dependence on his advisers by continually describing in the most glowing terms the president's role in the closed summit meeting in Versailles and the equally closed NATO meeting in Bonn. But when these officials were asked to quote something that Mr. Reagan had said in the meetings, they usually had no response.

The one occasion when Mr. Reagan was quoted by an administration official was at Bonn, where a summary of his comments to the

other NATO leaders was made available to U.S. reporters. The summary had the ring of truth to it, for it quoted Mr. Reagan as criticizing the Soviet Union and détente, which he has been doing for at least a decade.

But the speech did not demonstrate that Mr. Reagan was particularly effective at close quarters. Even by the U.S. account, Mr. Reagan's stump speech was greeted by silence from the other NATO leaders.

The combination of Mr. Reagan's unshakable anti-Communism and his lack of sophistication in dealing with complex questions raised questions among some Europeans as to whether his words of peace would be followed with deeds.

Le Monde in Paris wondered: "Can we be sure that any agreement made by Reagan would be followed up by concrete steps?"

The Times of London, basically supportive of Mr. Reagan and his themes, found his speech to Parliament "perplexing" because of the absence of practical policies to carry out his moralizing. The Times concluded that it only added to the "confusion among allies, adversaries and members of his own administration" on foreign policy questions.

In London, The Washington Post's correspondent, Leonard Downie Jr., reported that diplomatic sources concluded that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "completely dominated" Mr. Reagan in their talks and made it impossible for him to have any influence on her conduct of the Falklands crisis.

Mr. Reagan's well-written speech to members of Parliament, perhaps the most systematic exposition he has ever given of his anti-Soviet views, won praise for its delivery from middle-of-the-road members of both parties there but was considered as irrelevant to current world crises by many of the same politicians.

What may have prevailed for Mr. Reagan in Europe were the



President and Mrs. Reagan responding to the crowd that welcomed them home from Europe at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington. Behind them is Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

same qualities that carried him through the 1980 campaign. On television and in his ceremonial appearances, Mr. Reagan came across as a natural man, and one so genuinely friendly that it was hard to think of him, for all his reverence for martial heroes, as a president who would be willing to launch a nuclear war.

Mr. Reagan made his share of gaffes along the way. In his radio address to the American people he referred to Italy as a "warm" country instead of "warmer." He was so overscheduled and became so tired that he nodded briefly dur-

ing his meeting with Pope John Paul II and arrived late at Windsor Castle for a welcome by Queen Elizabeth II. His concluding speech at Bonn struck some as being as simple-minded as it was undoubtedly sincere.

But Mr. Reagan broke through on a human level, demonstrating the natural political qualities which carried him to the presidency.

"The president turned out to be a genial man, a walking tribute to the avoidance of jogging, health foods and psychoanalysis," wrote Frank Johnson in the Times of London after Mr. Reagan's speech at Westminster. "It was a privilege to have him among us."



Demonstrators marching along New York's 42d Street from the United Nations to Central Park for the anti-nuclear rally.

500,000 Parade in N.Y. At Anti-Nuclear Rally

By Paul L. Montgomery

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Hundreds of thousands of peaceful demonstrators opposed to nuclear arms gathered in Central Park and downtown Manhattan in a vast parade and rally, filling the streets and sidewalks with cheering and waving flags.

The event Saturday, organized by the June 12 Rally Committee, an umbrella organization of religious and secular peace groups, brought together pacifists and anti-nuclear activists, children and Buddhist monks, Roman Catholic bishops and Communist Party leaders, university students and union members. There were delegations from Vermont and Montana, Bangladesh and Zambia, and from many other places. The smiling, hand-clapping line of marchers was more than three miles (nearly five kilometers) long, and the participants carried placards in dozens of languages.

"There's no way the leaders can ignore this now," said Alex Wilentz, who drove overnight from New York City to take part. "It's not just hippies and crazies anymore. It's the whole body."

The demonstration was far larger than any during the anti-nuclear movement of the late 1960s and early 70s, and was possibly the largest ever in the city. The organizers said it was the biggest demonstration gathering in the nation's history.

Anti-nuclear demonstrators, jubilant after the success of their rally, planned to block the entrances to the UN missions of the five nuclear powers on Monday, Reuters reported.

Organizers expect about 1,000 protesters, in a five-pronged protest, to lie down on the steps of the U.S., Soviet, French, Chinese and British missions.

Reuters said that police cleared all available jail space in the city in readiness for the protesters, who said they plan a peaceful demonstration. "We'll just go limp and be carried off," one organizer said.

Patrick J. Murphy, chief of police operations, said at 2:30 p.m. that the crowd in Central Park — even without those who overflowed — had reached 500,000. Tens of thousands more were backed up along the parade route, waiting for places in the park.

Other estimates of the size of the crowd were even higher.

Corretta Scott King, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., spoke of the acres of people as a political force. "We have come here in numbers so large that the message must get through to the White House and Capitol Hill," she told the gathering.

"It's great," Mayor Edward I. Koch said of the gathering. "I only wish the same thing had happened in Moscow."

The rally was to mark the United Nations Second Special Session on Disarmament, which began last Tuesday.

Perhaps the only dissenters in the huge throng were a group of about 40 people. They carried signs saying, "Build Up or Freeze the Arms Race," "Peace Is a Soviet Weapon of Conquest."

The groups participating ranged from radicals seeking immediate unilateral disarmament by the United States to moderates asking a resumption of negotiations on arms cutbacks.

Among the marchers, there was a profusion of placards: "Choose Life," "Bread Not Bombs," "No Nukes," "Reagan Is a Bomb — Both Should Be Banned," "U.S. Out of El Salvador," "Freeze or Burn," "Build Houses Not Bomb Shelters," "A Feminist World Is a Nuclear-Free Zone," and "Arms Are for Embracing."

5,000 in Tokyo Rally
TOKYO (UPI) — More than 5,000 demonstrators gathered in Tokyo Sunday in a protest against nuclear weapons to coincide with Saturday's rally in New York.

Russians Are Sharply Critical of Reagan's Trip

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has reacted to President Reagan's European tour with sharp criticism, accusing Mr. Reagan of rejecting the principle of peaceful coexistence and dreaming of going down in history as the "red velvet" of the ideas of détente.

The harsh Soviet reaction Saturday followed a week of ambivalence by official news organizations. Mr. Reagan's tactic of coupling searing words on the Western quest for freedom with offers to Moscow of steps to reduce the dangers of war apparently confounded Soviet officials. The news organizations paraphrased Mr. Reagan's pronouncements, but once was he quoted directly.

The acrimonious commentaries, including a signed article in Pravda that reflected high-level Kremlin

authorship, indicate that Moscow no longer sees Mr. Reagan as a simplistic cowboy shooting from the hip with ill-considered statements. He now appears to be seen as a far more dangerous politician out to inflict maximum damage in the propaganda battle for Western European public opinion.

Mr. Reagan's speeches during his tour of Western Europe had been tailored skillfully, it is felt here. His emphatic call in London for an anti-Communist crusade was carefully balanced, in a speech in West Berlin, with offers of steps designed to build mutual confidence.

The steps included a proposal to exchange more information on missile tests and on the capabilities of strategic weapons, but they were not published here.

Mr. Reagan's adoption of a more moderate stance had started before his European trip when he offered to meet President Leonid I. Brezhnev and then called for a sharp reduction in nuclear armaments of the two countries to be negotiated at the forthcoming strategic talks in Geneva.

The Russians were skeptical about Mr. Reagan's altered stance, arguing that it was designed to take the steam out of the anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe and the United States. Yet the fact that the president seemed to have embraced more moderate positions led some Soviet analysts to voice hopes that what they considered a constructive dialogue with

the Reagan administration may be possible after all.

Mr. Reagan's tour of Western Europe appears to have again heightened Soviet skepticism. The Pravda commentary said that Mr. Reagan's foreign policy was the "main source of current world tensions" and that he "not only rejects the principle of peaceful coexistence but also, judging by everything, dreams of going down in history as the gravedigger of the ideas of détente."

Tass said that the speeches showed Mr. Reagan was "obsessed by truly boundless imperial ambitions" and that he "not only rejects the principle of peaceful coexistence but also, judging by everything, dreams of going down in history as the gravedigger of the ideas of détente."

Moscow Acts Against Peace Group

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Soviet police Sunday sealed off the apartment where a fledgling independent peace group was to meet after warning its members that their activities were provocative, anti-social and illegal.

The crackdown on the group was accompanied by glowing accounts in the official press of the massive protest against nuclear war Sunday in New York City.

In Moscow, plainclothes police turned back visitors from the apartment of Sergei Batovnin, a 25-year-old artist, where he and 10 other members of the 10-day-old unofficial peace movement had planned to gather. An officer explained that the entryway was closed because of police activity, but it was not clear what had happened to Mr. Batovnin.

During the previous two days, virtually all other members of the group reported being taken to police stations and warned against persevering in their project. Mr. Batovnin said he had been threatened with punishment for violating laws against unregistered groups, and that he was lectured on equating the Soviet Union and the United States as military powers.

"The Soviet government and people are fighting for peace," Mr. Batovnin said he was told, "and this kind of activity [the peace movement] can only be provocative and anti-social."

In two cases Saturday, while Western reporters were visiting the apartments of Mr. Batovnin and Sergei Roznoer, a 29-year-old mathematician, police entered and used to belittle the activities of the group.

At Mr. Roznoer's home, a uniformed militia officer told two reporters that "these people are not solid, serious people — they are disseminating distorted information," and pointed out that some members had applied to emigrate to Israel. The group's members, in addition to Mr. Batovnin and Mr. Roznoer, include a doctor, a philologist, a dental technician, a mathematician, two engineers and three physicists.

At a news conference for Western correspondents on June 4, members said their goals were to harness the "enormous creative potency" of the broad public in the search for disarmament and peace, to press for direct contacts between American and Soviet people and to conduct open discussion of questions touching on peace and war.

Democrats Plan Nuclear Freeze Vote

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Delegates to the Democratic Party's mini-convention later this month will be asked to vote on a resolution supporting the nuclear freeze campaign.

The draft statement on national security that went out this week and to the several hundred delegates to the mid-term party conference June 25-27 in Philadelphia says that the Democratic Party endorses negotiations with the Soviet Union for a "mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and other delivery systems."

The statement also calls for "strict adherence by both sides" to terms of the SALT-2 treaty and other arms control agreements until "major, mutual reductions" of nuclear weapons are negotiated.

In the meantime, it says, the United States should support a strengthening of its conventional forces to meet a Soviet buildup that "is continuing beyond any reasonable justification."

The cover letter that went out with the draft resolutions from national chairman Charles T. Munhall and vice chairman Lynn Cutler to delegates said the statements are intended "to define the broad goals and principles" of the party, "not as party dogmas, nor an attempt to rewrite our platform."

The nuclear freeze issue is one of the few new issues addressed in the policy proposals, and party officials said they anticipated it would not be a matter of major controversy among the mini-convention delegates.

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New Set of Armed Men Proudly Roam the Streets of Chad's Battered Capital

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — The capital of Chad has begun to return to its own distinctive normalcy.

There are armed men on the streets, but they are from the rebel forces that took the city last Monday rather than the president's forces that held it before.

The foreign embassies and international organizations that evacuated their offices in the dusty city as the rebels approached began returning by canoe and raft across the Shari River from Cameroon.

There are people running the radio and the ministries and the presidency, although technically Chad has no government at present and those in power by force of arms hold no mandate from the faction-ridden populace.

Characteristically, too, there is apprehension about Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya, Chad's northern neighbor. He has long been active in the affairs of this impoverished nation, part of which was annexed by Libya and whose south-

ern region — the only economically viable part of the country — is still seized with factional hostilities reportedly involving Libyan financing.

Over the years, Col. Qadhafi has at one time or another supported most of the factions involved in the country's convulsed politics. Ndjamena is now securely in the hands of Hissène Habré, a former defense minister whose forces were ejected from the capital in 1980 when Libya supported his main foe, President Goukouni Oueddi, in a civil war.

The Libyans, under outside pressure, withdrew from Chad in November to be replaced by an Organization of African Unity peace force. The Libyan withdrawal took place in such haste that, in the ensuing vacuum, Mr. Habré was able to wage a campaign that took him from sanctuaries in Sudan, across hundreds of miles of desert and back to the capital.

His inheritance and his challenge is a ruined city. Mr. Goukouni, who has fled to Cameroon, appealed once again to Col. Qadhafi for

support, but his request this time did not produce a major Libyan intervention.

The commander of the Organization of African Unity peace force in Chad said Friday he had ordered the withdrawal of his troops despite an appeal by Mr. Habré. Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Eliga said he based his withdrawal orders on instructions from the OAU given before Mr. Habré captured Ndjamena. Gen. Eliga, a Nigerian, had his first meeting Friday with Mr. Habré.

Withdrawal Orders

The OAU, Gen. Eliga said, instructed him to begin withdrawing by Friday if Mr. Goukouni refused to accept the African organization's proposals for a political settlement of Chad's long-running civil strife. Although Mr. Habré has since taken over, Gen. Eliga said he had received no further orders and he was going ahead with the withdrawal.

On Thursday, at his first news conference since the capital fell to his 8,000 guerrillas, called the Armed Forces of the North, Mr.

Habré said he wanted real independence for Chad and termed his opponents "political prostitutes" who have sold out to foreigners.

"We want to put an end to all foreign intervention by all countries because it is not in the interests of the people," he said in a statement that could refer equally to Libya or France, the former colonial power frequently thought to steer events here.

Mr. Habré is trying to avoid diplomatic isolation in Africa and hence wants the African force to stay both as a deterrent to intervention and as tacit African recognition of the legitimacy of his administration.

The United States, which began moving its embassy back from Fort-Fourreau, Cameroon, on Friday, is not anticipating difficulties in establishing smooth relations with Mr. Habré, who was at one stage supplied with arms by Egypt through bases in Sudan. Egypt was able to supply the weapons because, according to Western diplomats elsewhere in Africa, the United States was renewing Cairo's arsenal. Mr. Habré conceded that peace had not yet

returned to Chad, a nation where 11 factions have competed for power for many years. He was apparently referring to trouble in the Christian south, where some fear that a tribal war will break out and ruin the country's fragile economic base.

Supporters of Vice President Wadal Kamougue reportedly have been fighting in the south, providing a Christian mirror image of the northern war between Moslem factions.

"Our concern, our preoccupation," Mr. Habré said, "is to achieve peace and reconciliation in this country."

Memories of the war, however, are still fresh. Mr. Habré's forces, who wear red shoulder patches or ribbons to distinguish themselves from other factions in battle, do not seem to feel that the time has come to leave their guns at home.

They stroll around Ndjamena with a motley collection of Soviet- and Western-made rifles. They are clad in uniforms that range from Arab robes and red headaddresses to jungle-striped camouflage.

Mr. Habré's forces have the confident swagger of the victorious, and their red patches are symbols of supremacy. The traffic police and immigration officials who recently worked for Mr. Goukouni now wear red shoulder patches of their own to show their new allegiance.

Censorship Is Ordered

KOUSSERI, Cameroon (NYT) — The new authorities in Chad have introduced regulations designed to let them censor reports by foreign journalists, according to officials in Chad.

An aide to the country's new ruler said Sunday that reporters who want to transmit articles from Ndjamena will have to submit their dispatches in advance to an official who will read them in the presence of the journalists.

"You have the right to send your story," the spokesman told a Western correspondent. "We have the right to see them to make they are correct."

Opposition Sweeps Mauritius Vote Ending 14-Year Labor Party Rule

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — The party that has ruled this Indian Ocean island democracy since its independence 14 years ago has been routed so completely in elections that it was left with not a single seat in Parliament.

In a sweep of elections on Saturday, the candidates of the opposition — the Mauritius Militant Movement and its smaller ally, the Mauritius Social Democratic Party — won election in all the 60 contested constituencies. The only two members of the new Parliament not belonging to the alliance are representatives of a local party on Rodrigues, an island dependency 250 miles (400 kilometers) to the east, where the winners ran no candidates.

The vote was a repudiation of the Labor Party and its leader, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the 82-year-old prime minister. It brought to power a party that was pledged to limited nationalization under a program of "Socialism with a Mauritian face."

The Mauritius Militant Movement has also promised that its government would be nonaligned and would campaign in international forums such as the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations against the U.S. military presence on the island of Diego Garcia, 1,250 miles away.

Sir Seewoosagur's government had claimed Diego Garcia, a British-occupied island that was once administered under the same authority as Mauritius. But it had indicated that it would be satisfied to see the U.S. forces stay for the 43

years remaining on a 50-year lease, if they paid rent.

The Mauritius Militant Movement is pledged to close the harbor of Port Louis to Soviet as well as to U.S. naval vessels. Both countries have used it until now.

The winning alliance drew support from all elements of a polyglot population of one million, nearly 70 percent of whom trace their origins to the Indian subcontinent.

Sir Seewoosagur had hired a political consultant from Massachusetts, Joseph Napolitano, to prepare a series of American-style television commercials.

The prime minister's supporters wore T-shirts that proclaimed:

Envoys Visit Tanzania For Talks on Namibia

United Press International

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Representatives of the Western "contact group" on South-West Africa (Namibia) have arrived here to present new ideas to President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania on bringing independence to the South African administered territory.

Envoys from the United States, Britain and Canada arrived Saturday from Angola where they had held talks with government officials and representatives of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the group that has been waging guerrilla war against South Africa. The envoys were joined by officials from the embassies of West Germany and France, the other countries of the group.

"Forward with Ram to the Year 2000."

But it appeared that much of the youth vote had been lured by the promise of jobs by the Mauritius Militant Movement and its partners.

Paul Berenger, 37, who has been the driving force of the Mauritius Militant Movement since it was founded in 1969, promised to reassure the 28 parties that were shut out of Parliament by strengthening a constitutional provision guaranteeing a free election every five years.

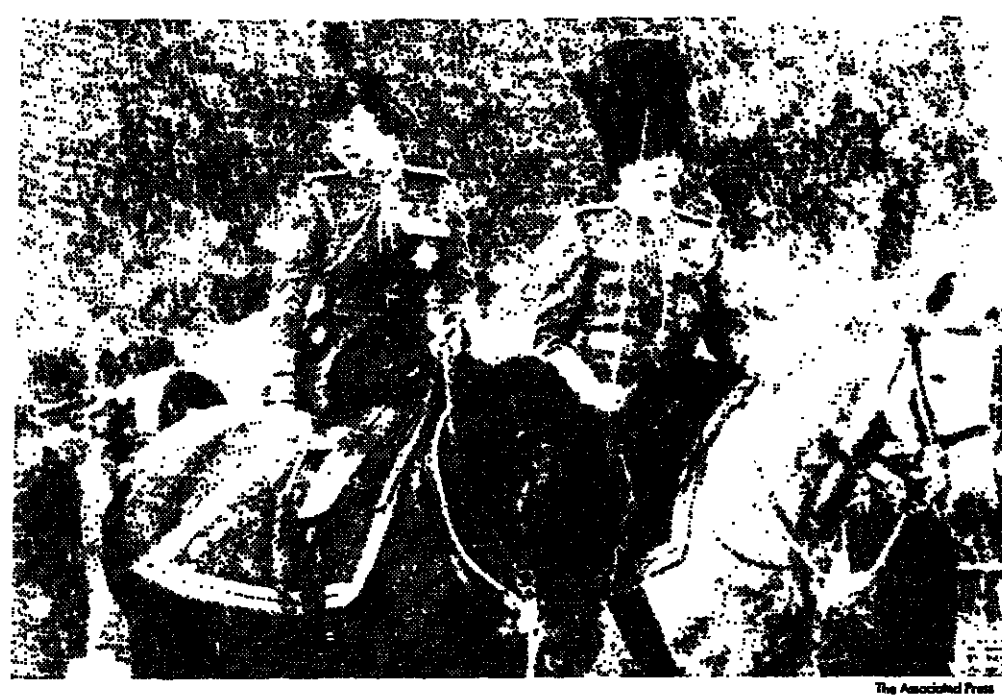
The Mauritius Militant Movement has also pledged to take the island out of the British Commonwealth.

Anandood Jugnauth, a Hindu lawyer who is the nominal leader of the Mauritius Militant Movement and the next prime minister, raised the possibility during the campaign that the Sir Seewoosagur might be made the first president as a gesture of reconciliation.

The party also plans to amend the constitution to revise a commitment to provide full and immediate compensation in the event of nationalization. But Mr. Berenger said the Mauritius Militant Movement's mandate would not lead it to push its program beyond the cautious goals outlined in the party manifesto.

Mr. Berenger said he hoped relations with the United States would be "very cordial," and he made light of his campaign charges that the Central Intelligence Agency had interfered on behalf of Sir Seewoosagur.

"We'll call them in every time we have an election," he said.



ROYAL BIRTHDAY — A cloudburst dampened Trooping the Color, the official birthday celebration of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, in London on Saturday. A minute's silence was observed for forces in the Falklands, which include Queen Elizabeth's son, Prince Andrew.

4 U.S. Climbers Make First Trek To Circle Base of Mount Everest

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

PEKING — While mountaineers compete to find new ways of conquering Mount Everest, four Americans pulled off a new variation by becoming the first to trek completely around the world's highest peak.

The Americans arrived here after a 3½-month adventure on

cross-country skis and foot that covered 300 miles (480 kilometers) through Nepal and Tibet. Some sections, including seven major passes ranging up to 22,000 feet (6,763 meters), required climbing with ice axes and crampons, sharp 12-point cleats lashed to boots.

The idea of tackling the 29,028-foot Mount Everest horizontally rather than vertically was

conceived by Ned Gillette, 37, a writer and photographer from Stowe, Vt., who was once captain of the Dartmouth College ski team. The idea came to him while he looked at a map on his living room floor after getting permission to go ski-trekking in Tibet.

"In the mountains today, style is everything," Mr. Gillette said. "You can't climb unclimbed peaks anymore, and you can't explore unexplored country. This is a new way of looking at an old subject."

Since Westerners are not permitted to cross from Nepal into Tibet and back, the trip had to be done in two segments, with eight weeks in Nepal in December and January and six weeks in Tibet starting in late April.

Mr. Gillette was accompanied on the trip by Jan Reynolds, a 26-year-old ski instructor from Stowe, Miss. Reynolds set a women's record for high-altitude skiing when she skied down 24,757-foot Muztagata in the Chinese Pamirs after climbing the peak with Mr. Gillette two years ago.

For the climbing portions in Tibet, Mr. Gillette invited Jim Bridwell, 37, of Squaw Valley, Calif. Mr. Bridwell, a highly respected climber, led the others on a winter ascent of Pumori, a 23,442-foot subsidiary peak of Everest, which was at their westernmost point in Nepal.

Rick Barker, 27, a cabinemaker from Ketchum, Idaho, was invited on the Tibet portion because of his reputation as a cross-country skier on steep terrain and because of his knowledge of avalanches.

Lightweight Skis

The team packed lightweight cross-country skis with metal edges and only a toe binding. The snow was so hard that they often resorted to crampons.

"The toughest part for me was after climbing Pumori," Miss Reynolds said. "We had lost a lot of weight. We went over three 20,000-foot passes and then ran out of food for five days."

In Tibet, the Americans packed in two caches of food using yaks before starting their descent from the Western col between Pumori and Everest. "The skiing was not great, but the slopes were just right," Mr. Gillette said of the descent, which ranged up to 30 degrees.

The team looked haggard upon returning to Peking, but Miss Reynolds said it was all worthwhile. "If you don't enjoy it, you might as well be out digging ditches, because it's hard work," she said.

France Deports Moro Case Suspect

PARIS — Francesco Pignero, who faces charges in Italy of involvement in the kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo Moro in 1978, has been expelled by French border police, airport police said.

Canadian courts recently turned down an Italian extradition request for Mr. Pignero, 40, a nuclear physicist, but decided to expel him. French police, however, on Saturday sent him back to Montreal just hours after his arrival, calling him an undesirable visitor.

France extradited Mr. Pignero to Italy in 1979 for questioning on the Moro affair but Italian officials released him due to a lack of evidence. He went to Montreal where he successfully fought off two extradition attempts.

UN Sees Further Fall In Population Growth

By Pranay B. Gupta

New York Times Service

NAIROBI — The world's population in the year 2000 will be 20 percent less than the 7.5 billion that some major international agencies had predicted, according to a report by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Rafael M. Salas, the agency's director, said in the report that as a result of population-control programs, the world's population growth rate dropped from 1.99 percent in 1960-1965 to 1.72 percent in 1975-1980.

He said the United Nations was now predicting that the annual growth rate could fall to 1.5 percent by the year 2000. That would mean the world's population would reach 6.1 billion by the end of the century. Midway through 1981 UN statisticians estimated the world's population at 4.495 billion.

The report, released in Kenya, which has one of the highest birth rates in the world, also said that while birth rates have been dropping because of increased education and birth control programs, the decline in mortality rates in many African countries and elsewhere in the Third World has been less than hoped.

It said population-control efforts had been less effective in Africa, where growth rates of 4.5 percent and above are still common. Of the 50 developing countries in

Africa, 32 have yet to adopt population-control programs. 27 of Asia's 32 developing nations have already adopted such policies, and in Latin America 10 of 30 nations have initiated programs.

The report said infant mortality rates in almost all countries of sub-Saharan Africa ranged from 90 to 170 deaths per 1,000 births; in developed Western nations, the rates range from seven to 15 deaths per 1,000 births.

The UN projection is that by 2000, people in developing countries will have a life expectancy of 63 to 64 years. A target of 74 years was suggested by the population program adopted by the UN a decade ago.

The UN program, which gives poorer nations money for family planning and other programs to slow population growth rates, said that while in 1969 only 25 developing countries had population-control programs, 59 had them last year.

Cuba, the agency's report said, showed the largest decline in birth rate, falling by 47 percent between 1965-70 and 1975-80. China was next with a 34-percent decline in the same period.

The report said seven other countries, each with a population of more than 10 million, have shown a decline in the birth rate of between 15 percent and 25 percent. They are Chile, Colombia, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand.

Study Finds Drop Of 500,000 in U.S. Religious Groups

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Membership in religious institutions in the United States declined last year by more than 500,000, according to the 1982 Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches.

The annual compilation of statistics, which was released by the National Council of Churches, indicates that the main Protestant churches suffered the largest losses. Roman Catholics, Jews and conservative evangelical groups registered gains.

The survey indicates that 115,590,825 Americans, or 58.7 percent of the population, are counted by some church or synagogue as a member.

The book includes statistics and other information on 218 different religions in the United States, 82 in Canada and a directory of national and international institutions, organizations and publications related to organized religion. It also provides reports on trends among the churches.

Among its findings: Women make up a majority of the membership in all groups studied except the Reformed Church and some evangelical and fundamentalist churches; annual per capita contributions to churches, adjusted for inflation, increased from \$77.01 in 1961 to \$86.47 in 1980, and parishioners of the traditional Protestant churches are generally older than worshippers of other religions.

Bangladesh Names Aide

The Associated Press

DACCA — Bangladesh's martial-law administrator, Lt. Gen. Hussain Muhammad Ershad, named Ammar R.S. Doha foreign minister on Sunday.

Marie Rambert, 94, Dies; Founded Ballet Company

AP Wire

LONDON — Dame Marie Rambert, 94, founder of the Ballet Rambert and a major influence on modern dance, died in London Saturday, her family said Sunday.

Born in Warsaw, Dame Marie worked with the impresario Diaghilev in his Ballets Russes, in a company which included the dancer Nijinsky. At the outbreak of World War I she moved to London, where she set up a school of dancing in 1920. Dame Marie founded the Ballet Rambert in 1926 and continued as its director until she died. She was made a Dame Commander of the British Empire in 1962 for services to ballet.

Her company has often been called the cradle of British ballet. Although she was never an important dancer, her ability to encourage talent in others was legendary.

Alexander Pirnie

CANASTOTA, N.Y. (AP) — Alexander Pirnie, 79, a Republican representative in the U.S. House from 1958 to 1972, died Saturday, apparently from a heart attack. He was the ranking Republican member of the House Armed Services Committee and served as chairman of the Interparliamentary Union.

Frank Miller

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich. (AP) — Frank Miller, 90, the oldest member of the World War I U.S. Drum and Bugle Corps, died Tuesday in Tucson, Ariz. Mr. Miller fought with the 56th Infantry of the 4th Division in the Battle of the Marne and was wounded at Chateau Thierry.

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Canadair announces yet another breakthrough in the fight against the high cost of jet fuel.



April 10, 1982: First flight of the new GE-powered Challenger 601.

With the introduction of the Lycoming-powered Challenger 600 in 1976, we began an unabashed campaign to wean executive travelers from the cramped, fuel-guzzling aircraft which, until then, had passed for corporate jets.

We were met with an enthusiasm that stunned even us.

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With the result that back orders for the Challenger 600 sprouted like the proverbial beanstalk.

At this writing, more than ten 600s are already in service, and over 25 more are in completion centers. More than 6,000 fleet hours have already been accumulated by these aircraft. And more than 30 Atlantic crossings were made during those hours.

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All we said was, it will fly in April, 1982, which it has.

All we're saying now is, the General Electric engine will be certified on schedule in mid-1982. The aircraft will begin serving our customers and causing discomfort to our competitors by late 1983, and, like the Challenger 600, fly you more economically and in greater comfort than any other intercontinental corporate jet in the world.

(The fact is, even far smaller corporate jets with shorter range fail to achieve any meaningful advantage over either Challenger in fuel efficiency. While corporate jets of comparable size can consume as much as 40% to 60% more than a 600 or 601,* depending on trip length.)

Actually, there is one other thing we'd like to say. If you want to find out more about the Challenger family of business jets, the man to speak to is Mr. James B. Taylor, President of Canadair Inc. You can call him at (203) 226-1581, or write him at Canadair Inc., 274 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880.

In the Mideast business world, TAG Aeronautics Ltd. is the exclusive distributor and representative for Challenger sales and support. For further information, contact Adel A. Oubari, Vice President, TAG Aeronautics Ltd., 14 Rue Charles Bonnet, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland. Phone: (022) 46 17 17. Telex: 289 084.

And you might as well know now. The back orders have already started. **canadair challenger**

*Challenger 601 data are based on wind tunnel tests and continuing flight tests. For performance guarantees, see technical specifications.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1982

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New Issues on Hold After Heavy Sales

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — A wave of selling shattered the Eurobond market last week. The West German market was the first to falter, followed by the French market. The market was then hit by a wave of selling in the U.S. market, which was the last to falter. The market was then hit by a wave of selling in the U.S. market, which was the last to falter.

EUROBONDS

new issues — both floating rate and fixed rate — were put on hold. The market was then hit by a wave of selling in the U.S. market, which was the last to falter.

The reason for the change is that the market was then hit by a wave of selling in the U.S. market, which was the last to falter.

U.S. Companies That Conduct Nuclear Weapons Research and Production

COMPANY	FACILITY	LOCATION	MAIN FUNCTION	CURRENT CONTRACT EXPIRES	FISCAL '81 OPERATING COST	FISCAL '81 MANAGER'S FEE
Bendix	Rockwell Plant	Rockwell, Tenn.	Produces non-nuclear components of weapons	Dec. '86	\$321.5 million	\$4.9 million
E. I. du Pont de Nemours	Savannah River	Aiken, S.C.	Tridium separation	Oct. '84	\$559.8 million	\$1*
General Electric	Pinellas	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Produces a wide range of weapons components	Sept. '83	\$64.5 million	\$2.7 million
Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason	Panther Plant	Amarillo, Texas	Final assembly of nuclear weapons	Sept. '86	\$74.0 million	\$2.5 million
Monsanto Research	Mound Facility	Miamburg, Ohio	Conducts explosive-technology research	Sept. '83	\$99.2 million	\$3.7 million
Rockwell International	Rockwell Plant	Rockwell, Tenn.	Produces the nuclear component of warheads	Dec. '86	\$191.6 million	\$4.2 million
Union Carbide	Y-12 Plant	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	Fabricates and certifies nuclear weapons components	Sept. '83	\$254 million	\$1.8 million

U.S. Nuclear Arms Makers Face New Future

By Lydia Chavez

NEW YORK — In the 1940s, the U.S. government called on private industry to help build the atom bomb. In a flurry of patriotic zeal, Du Pont, Union Carbide, Monsanto and others built nuclear weapons plants, staffed them and supervised the building of atomic warheads.

The environment has changed, however. Three Mile Island, spiraling costs and fresh public calls for a nuclear arms freeze have made the nation more tentative toward nuclear power and its promise as a provider of energy and defense. In this new and more critical period, both the patriotic zeal and the benefits of operating nuclear weapons plants have diminished.

Union Carbide announced last month that it would withdraw from its government contract after nearly 40 years so that it could concentrate on its chemical business. While others said they had no immediate plans to follow Union Carbide, several made it clear that they considered the fees too low and the advantages minimal.

Herman Roser, the assistant secretary for defense programs at the Energy Department, which oversees the nuclear weapons programs, discounted the suggestion that it would be difficult to find a company to take Union Carbide's place. "We have and continue to have inquiries from companies wanting to assume the contract," he said.

Other contractors, however, said that the weapons plants, most of which are huge, secretive complexes, require highly skilled managers who can expect little in return.

"We have looked at our participation," said Robert Kennedy, a vice president of Union Carbide, in a recent interview, "and we have said, 'Gee, why are we involved in that? We don't provide any of what we normally do for our other businesses like strategy and direction. We do it strictly as a service and we don't get paid a hell of a lot for it.'"

"It is a very large effort," said Frank Kruezi, technical director of the atomic energy division of E.I. du Pont de Nemours. "There is no return for this, and of course you have thought from time to time of not renewing the contract." Du Pont has asked for a fee of only \$1 a year.

"Quite a few years ago, as the nuclear power industry was getting

under way, Westinghouse, General Electric and others all sought this kind of experience, but you know where the nuclear power industry stands now," Mr. Kruezi added.

The nuclear weapons plants — Y-12 in Oak Ridge, Tenn.; the Mound Facility in Miamburg, Ohio; Savannah River in Aiken, S.C.; Rocky Flats in Golden, Colo.; the Kansas City plant in Kansas City, Mo.; Pinellas in St. Petersburg, Fla.; and Panther in Amarillo, Tex. — range in size from Y-12, which has more than 5,000 employees and a budget of more than \$200 million, to the Savannah River plant, which has 380 employees and a budget of a little more than \$20 million.

These plants are supported by research from government laboratories such as the Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico.

Each plant develops and produces one or more parts of a nuclear warhead. Detonators are made, for example, by Monsanto at the Mound Facility, and tritium, a radioactive hydrogen isotope that charges the bomb, is produced by Du Pont at Savannah River.

The warhead parts are assembled at the Panther plant, which is operated by Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason, a construction and engineering concern based in Lexington, Ky. The completed warheads are turned over to the Defense Department for storage.

The plants are owned by the government and the contractors are reimbursed for their expenses and then paid a set fee. While Du Pont's fee is only \$1 a year, the annual fees of the other companies are also small.

Monsanto, for example, received \$3.6 million in the last fiscal year — a small fraction of its \$6.9 billion in sales — and General Electric received \$2.7 million, which amounts to pocket change compared with its annual sales of \$27.24 billion.

"The level of fees is still very low in relation to what the company dedicates to the operations," said Spindon N. Sucin, manager of GE's neutron devices department. "These same people in a commercial operation could produce much more profit."

When asked if Union Carbide, which received about \$8 million for operating the Y-12 plant and three other government facilities, would consider continuing its contract at a higher fee, Mr. Kennedy said, "Not really, it is a hypothetical question."

One advantage in managing a large government project is having the use of the facility to train employees. Most of the contractors of the nuclear weapons plants, however, have found the technology too specialized to be readily used elsewhere.

"We have had some people movement, but not a lot," said Mr. Braum of Monsanto. "There has not been a real good utilization of the technology because most of it is so unique to this business."

Union Carbide, Du Pont and General Electric agreed with that. Should there be additional cancellations from the companies now running the plants, there is some evidence that the contractors could be assumed by military contractors, which design and build the delivery systems, such as bombers and missiles, for the nuclear warheads. In 1975, Dow Chemical withdrew from its 23-year-old contract in Rocky Flats, Colo., and the plant is now managed by Rockwell International.

J.D. Oylfe, director of business development for Rockwell's Energy

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

Hungary Used Gold to Secure A Swiss Credit

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Hungary, hard-pressed for Western credits earlier this year when commercial banks virtually ceased lending to all Eastern-bloc countries, used its gold reserves to secure at least one loan, and possibly more, from banks in Switzerland. It has been authoritatively learned.

Knowledge of such transactions could be very embarrassing for Hungary, which has about \$7.5 billion worth of uncollateralized Euro-market loans outstanding.

A standard clause in these loans, a so-called negative pledge agreement, binds the borrower from arranging any new loans that are better secured unless such collateral is applied to the outstanding loans as well. Such clauses would appear to require Hungary to pledge its gold as collateral on all its borrowings.

The Hungarian National Bank, asked for confirmation of the information and for details about how such collateralized loans

could be arranged without violating the negative pledge agreements, replied, "Our bank has not made and also has not the intention to enter into any business operation which might violate in any way previously undertaken other obligations."

The size of the collateralized operations with the Swiss could not be learned, although it is understood that the sums were modest and amounted to short-term "bridge" financing to cover the Hungarians over the period when Western commercial banks ceased renewing their short-term loans.

The severe credit squeeze that the Hungarians then experienced prompted the Bank of England to organize a \$200-million short-term loan for Hungary from other central banks through the Bank for International Settlements, the Basel-based institution often referred to as the central bankers' central bank.

The gold-collateralized operations with the Swiss are under-

stood to have taken place during this period.

As news of the central bankers' support for Hungary was whispered to commercial banks it had the intended effect of getting them to differentiate between the relatively healthy state of Hungary's affairs and those of Poland and Romania, and to rebuild their short-term deposits with the Hungarians.

Swiss Francs

It was learned that the money borrowed against gold was Swiss francs. The collateralization enabled the Hungarians to borrow money at a time when none was otherwise available, and the denomination in Swiss francs saved the Hungarians a considerable amount on interest charges. The Hungarians are understood to have paid around 7 1/2 percent annual interest, a saving of at least 10 percentage points compared with what it would have cost to borrow uncollateralized dollars if they had been available.

Because of the volatility of gold prices — swinging this year from a high of \$402 to a low of \$315 an ounce — the Hungarians had to pledge an amount of gold that at the time of the agreement was worth twice the amount of the loan.

The gold used as collateral is physically outside Hungary, presumably with the BIS. In all, Hungary is estimated to hold about 2.3 million ounces of gold, currently worth about \$750 million.

Gold is a sterile asset, with very few governments, apart from gold producers like the Soviet Union and South Africa, ever willing to sell their holdings to pay off international debts.

But Italy, in 1974, and Portugal, in 1976, used their gold as backing for loans from the Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank. In fact, it was these borrowings that prompted commercial bankers to broaden the wording on the negative pledge clauses in an effort to include such government-to-government loans. There has been no indication that the Hungarians were obliged, as the Italians and Portuguese were, to collateralize their loan from central banks with gold.

Steel Ruling No Miracle Cure for U.S. Industry

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON — When the Commerce Department ruled last week that European governments had unfairly subsidized their steel companies, the ailing U.S. steel industry may have interpreted the decision as an omen for better health.

"Our industry analysts are cautious about the Commerce Department's prescription, but it may be only a placebo, or that it could set up the industry for a relapse later on."

"By winning these cases, the steel industry makes it less likely that they can solve their other problems," because there will be

less pressure to do so, said Charles Bradford, an analyst for Merrill Lynch. Instead of unfairly priced imports, the steel industry's problem "is the shape of the U.S. economy and the recession," said Drexel Burnham Lambert analyst David Healy.

Analysts said the decision favoring the steel industry relieves the pressure on steelworkers to reopen negotiations and accept lower wages and benefits. One of the industry's major problems is high labor costs, which average \$22 an hour per worker, the highest for U.S. manufacturing workers, the analysts said.

While the labor union and the company management recognize that old, unproductive work rules

and high wages are a great problem, "I don't think the average blue-collar, steel mill workers believe they are the problem," Mr. Bradford said.

A larger problem for the U.S. industry, however, is that Canadian or Korean steel companies, which are extremely efficient and have been relatively prudent in their exports to the United States, could fill the void left by the European companies affected by the Commerce Department's action.

And if the Canadians or Koreans do not take over, the foreign companies that are effectively barred from shipping steel to the United States can change their product mix to include more sophisticated and profitable goods not covered by the action, analysts said.

The Commerce Department filed its decision in mid-June, after 11th-hour talks with the U.S. steel industry and the EEC failed to produce a settlement on 28 cases that accused companies in seven European countries, as well as Brazil and South Africa, of illegally subsidizing their steel industries. The complaints had been filed by seven of the United States' largest steel-makers, led by U.S. Steel Corp.

20% of Imports

The Commerce action affects 3.9 million tons of 1981 steel imports valued at \$1.4 billion; that is, about 20 percent of U.S. steel imports and about 4 percent of U.S. steel consumption. It requires U.S. importers immediately to post cash or a bond equal to the estimated subsidy to insure that countervailing duties are paid after a final determination is made. The subsidies range from less than 1 percent to more than 40 percent of steel prices.

The cases now go to the U.S. International Trade Commission, which will decide whether the domestic industry was injured by the foreign trade practices. In addition, the government will decide other steel-subsidy cases and complaints charging that foreign steelmakers violated U.S. statutes by selling steel in the United States at prices below those they charge in their own countries.

The decision Thursday effective-

ly makes much foreign steel prohibitive in price, and will make importers wary of buying those products affected.

Mr. Bradford of Merrill Lynch said one result of the decision could be the sale in the United States of more West German products, which were found to have little or no subsidies, to replace the British part of the market. British Steel was found to have the largest government subsidy, exceeding 40 percent. The Dutch, who also had low levels of subsidy, could also fill the British void, Mr. Bradford said.

On the other hand, American steel companies should be able to raise their prices. U.S. producers have been discounting their prices to match those of the subsidized imports. Analysts said steel price increases would not cause much of a change in the cost of goods such as appliances, cars or housing whose steel costs are a small percentage of their prices.

However, the American Institute for Importers Steel estimates that U.S. consumers will pay more than \$5 billion more annually because of the duties. "This action has eliminated the only competition faced by domestic steel mills," said Mr. Leach, institute president. The subsidy action "will embargo certain steel imports by pricing them out of the market and increase prices of both imports and American steel products," he added.

Japanese Reaction

TOKYO (UPI) — Japanese steelmakers reacted calmly to the U.S. ruling on steel subsidies. One U.S. industry official said the ruling was unlikely to have any direct impact on Japanese steel exports to the U.S. market.

Other industry officials expressed hope that the United States and the EEC Commission will come to terms before the Commerce Department announces a final ruling on the alleged dumping August 24.

If the U.S.-EEC deadlock remains, European steelmakers are likely to divert their exports to third countries, leading to intensified competition with Japanese products, the officials said.

Rise in Money Supply Exceeds Fed's Targets

By Michael Quint

NEW YORK — The larger-than-expected increase in the U.S. money supply shown in the latest figures means that the Federal Reserve's short- and long-run targets.

The Fed's announcement late Friday that M-1, the basic money supply measure, had risen by \$1.5

budget vote Thursday, the bond issue was priced at about 102, but it rose to 102 1/2 afterward.

Concern is widespread that the estimated \$90 billion of net new Treasury borrowing in the next six months might push rates higher. Furthermore, traders said it was unlikely that note and bond yields would fall significantly as long as the Fed kept reserves in the banking system scarce enough to result in overnight interest rates of 13 or 14 percent. On Friday, financing costs for government securities dealers were about 13 1/2 percent, a sufficiently high level to discourage speculative purchases and encourage reductions of inventories.

In the Treasury note market, where the impending supply of new issues is most immediate, dealers indicated yields should rise for two-year and four-year issues after the money supply announcement.

The M-1 money supply measure consists of currency in circulation plus all kinds of checking accounts at banks and thrift institutions, plus travelers checks. According to monthly data published Friday, the M-1 average for May was \$451.3 billion, a 2.7-percent annualized rate of decline from April, but still \$2.5 billion above the level consistent with the upper end of the Federal Reserve's 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 percent annual growth target. The May level was almost \$1 billion above the level consistent with the Federal Reserve's most recently published interim target of a 3-percent annual growth rate from March to June.

The Federal Reserve also published its regular monthly publication of M-2, a broader money supply measure that includes M-1 plus small savings accounts, noninstitutional money market mutual funds, and certain overnight bank borrowings. In May, M-2 averaged \$1,894.7 billion, a 3.14-percent annualized rate of decline from April, but still \$2.5 billion above the level consistent with the upper end of the Federal Reserve's 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 percent annual growth target of 6 to 9 percent.

The rate on six-month Treasury bills rose to 12.44 percent in late Friday, compared with 12.2 percent earlier, while the price of 20-year Treasury bonds due in 2001 fell half a point in late trading to an offered price of 102 1/2, yield, 13.69 percent. Before the

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 11, excluding bank service charges.									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.
Australian dollar (A\$)	2.44	1.48	118.25	41.86	6.502	Not Available	8.48	129.45	32.45
Belgian franc (F)	40.33	2.45	4.222	11.376	2.463	4.095	8.09	12.83	14.70
British pound (P)	1.778	1.254	3.640	54.20	21.47	50.13	29.37	49.30	14.68
Canadian dollar (C\$)	1.291	1.291	0.696	0.194	0.253	0.259	0.222	0.223	0.229
French franc (F)	6.55	1.178	50.05	1.25	0.154	72.28	4.894	21.00	26.00
German mark (M)	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
Italian lira (L)	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Japanese yen (Y)	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Swiss franc (S)	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.S. dollar (D)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00



Oil-rich Kuwait exports around the world — imports 80% of gross domestic product.

AT THE HEART OF KUWAIT'S TRADITION OF TRADE, KUWAIT'S MOST ENTERPRISING BANK

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Telephone: 431086/40731/438340-50
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Telex: NATBANK 44663 KT
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Table															Table																		
Antl Security		% Matl		Mdlle Price		Conv. Pct		Conv. Pr		Antl Security		% Matl		Mdlle Price		Conv. Pct		Conv. Pr		Antl Security		% Matl		Mdlle Price		Conv. Pct		Conv. Pr					
525	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	525	7334 S 1995 Mar	134	21 Nov	55	88.25	525	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	525	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	
526	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	526	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	526	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	526	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
527	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	527	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	527	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	527	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
528	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	528	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	528	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	528	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
529	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	529	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	529	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	529	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
530	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	530	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	530	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	530	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
531	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	531	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	531	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	531	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
532	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	532	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	532	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	532	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
533	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	533	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	533	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	533	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
534	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	534	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	534	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	534	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
535	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	535	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	535	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	535	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
536	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	536	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	536	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	536	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
537	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	537	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	537	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	537	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
538	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	538	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	538	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	538	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
539	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	539	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	539	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	539	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
540	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	540	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	540	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	540	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
541	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	541	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	541	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	541	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
542	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	542	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	542	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	542	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
543	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	543	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	543	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	543	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
544	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	544	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	544	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	544	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
545	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	545	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	545	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	545	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
546	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	546	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	546	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	546	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
547	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	547	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	547	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	547	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
548	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	548	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	548	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	548	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
549	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	549	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	549	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	549	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
550	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	550	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	550	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	550	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
551	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	551	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	551	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	551	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
552	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	552	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	552	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	552	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
553	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	553	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	553	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	553	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
554	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	554	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	554	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	554	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
555	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	555	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	555	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	555	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
556	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	556	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	556	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	556	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
557	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	557	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	557	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	557	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
558	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	558	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	558	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	558	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
559	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	559	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	559	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	559	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
560	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	560	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	560	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	560	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
561	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	561	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	561	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	561	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
562	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	562	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	562	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82	562	Am 320 Sweden	8	11/18	Dec 82	5.17	8.28	7.68	7.82
563																																	

May 26, 1962

International Bond Prices — Week of June 10

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel: 623 1277; a Division of Financiers Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 11)									
Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv. Pr	Conv. Yld	Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50	500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS
On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv. Pr	Conv. Yld
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50
500	High Water 31.47	79 1/2	15 Jun 79	100	7.50

- Explanation of Symbols -
CIB Canadian Dollar
EUR European Currency Unit
DEM Deutsche Mark
GBP British Pound
FRF French Franc
MkD Macedonian Denar
SFR Special Drawing Rights
Lfr Luxembourg Franc
Sfr Swiss Franc
Nkr Norwegian Kroner - DM

Over-the-Counter

Selling in High Low Last Net									
Selling in High Low Last Net									
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net
100	High	Low	Last	Net	100	High	Low	Last	Net

Funny how people seem to have
the same taste in Bora Bora
as in Greenland.



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(Continued on Page 13)

Reuss Hurls One-Hitter as Dodgers Rout Reds

Sales in	Net	Sales in
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[illegible]

		Kredietbank Indices	June 9
		(Base 100 May 1, 1977)	
1978-1	M	Industrialists, I/S S	78.93
1978-2	M	" " " " " "	82.58
1978-3	M	" " " " " "	82.58
1978-4	M	Construction S	86.79
1978-5	M	" " " " " "	82.58
1978-6	M	U.C.V.	84.55
1978-7	M	" " " " " "	84.55
1978-8	M	Guilders	76.79
1978-9	M	" " " " " "	100.00
1978-10	M	F.L.B.	71.43

U.S., South Korea Sign New Textile Agreement

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The United States and South Korea have signed a new six-year textile quota agreement here, the Korean Commerce and Industry Ministry said Sunday. It replaces a five-year pact.

A ministry spokesman said the accord provides for terms that are somewhat more favorable to South Korea than those the United States granted Hong Kong in an agreement signed in March.

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For the Week Ending June 11, 1982					
Puts	Option & price	Calls	Puts	Option & price	Calls

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LANGUAGE

On Middle Initials

By William L. Safire

NEW YORK — If you join the Army and do not have a middle initial, the Army will give you three: "N.M.I." standing for "No Middle Initial." You then get to know yourself as Doe, John N.M.I.

"It's important to note that nothing is missing," explains Army spokesman Gerald W. Hendley. "Most people have middle initials. 'N.M.I.' would clarify that there is no omission."

David J. Rosenbaum, editor in UPI's Trenton bureau, denigrates them for another reason: "I'm strongly opposed to using middle initials when it is perfectly clear who is being referred to. What difference does it make that Gov. Thomas Kean's middle initial is 'T'? The rule should be: Does it inform, distinguish, entertain, or illuminate? If it doesn't, it doesn't belong — toss it." He adds that this is his own opinion and not UPI's style.

One narrow question I posed was: Should newspapers include the middle initial of famous people, as in "Margaret H. Thatcher"? The overwhelming response: No. "Why? The better to distinguish her from Margaret M. Thatcher?" demands Frederic C. Marston of New York, who sees a sinister trend in secretaries of state, from plain old Cyrus Vance to Alexander M. Haig Jr. Says Marston: "The less, the better. Just as 'U.S.' is better than 'U.S.A.' so, too, will 'Margaret Thatcher' do."

Rewards of Fame
I agree; newspaper style should eschew the M.I. in the names of the most famous, unless the middle letter is so euphonious as to make the name seem naked without it. Under that rule, the M.I. stays in Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant (whose name was originally Hiram Ulysses Grant, but the acronym struck his elders as silly) and is removed from Winston S. Churchill, Albert Einstein was too smart to have a middle initial. When names are less well known, reporters should use the M.I.

The broader question of initializing was also addressed (and stamped and mailed) by nonjournalistic readers: Who needs that

middle name, anyway? Richard Nixon, upon becoming president, dropped "Milhouse." Ronald Reagan dropped his W. (for Wilson) when he entered the White House. Recent Democratic presidents go the other way: F.D.R., H.S.T., J.F.K. and L.B.J. all made good use of the M.I., until Jimmy Carter did away with all formality. That's one of the keys: formality. An M.I. lends dignity. Some people resist this: "The use of a middle initial in one's own name makes the name sound less original, less distinctive," writes Judith Kirk of Amherst, Maine. "It sounds like a formula we mutter mindlessly because it has a certain rhythm." But others recognize the somber or serious nature of a name with an M.I.: Ed Murrow knew what he was doing by signing off as Edward R. Murrow.

Personal Privacy
Proponents of the M.I. add this note: Nobody has to know what the letter stands for. "The middle initial is one of the last vestiges of personal privacy in an overfamiliar world," says Will C. Long of Hillsborough, N.H. I always avoided giving my schoolmates my middle name when they asked what the "L" was for, because it stands for "Lewis" and I didn't like being called "Louie." I have since dropped the M.I. except in today's piece, where it seemed fitting. With the rise of women in the executive work force, the middle initial is giving way to the full maiden name (though a few insular frigidists reject "maiden name" as sexist). Attorney Carolyn Hill of Oklahoma City observed that for many years businessmen put down businesswomen by refusing to accord them middle initials: she insisted on "Carolyn G. Hill" until recently, when she began to use her full name, Carolyn Gregg Hill, because "as much as I loved and respected my husband, my accomplishments and failures have been exclusively my own."

My initial advice is to use a middle initial, or even an initial initial (as in J. Q. John Public) if you are having an identity crisis. "My name is so common," writes John William Smith of Birmingham, Mich., "that I call myself 'J.' But he has the solution in the next generation: "I plan on naming my son Igor Buxtehude Smith, after two of my favorite musicians." Only if the kid becomes world famous will he drop the "B."

The Comeback of Good Manners

Social Seers Detect New Hunger for the Rules of Proper Behavior

By Ron Alexander

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — America, if the social bookshelves are accurate in their predictions, is about to become a land of kindness and courtesy. This is not merely because "Tiffany's Table Manners for Teen-Agers," the paperback by Walter Hoving first published 21 years ago, is according to Tiffany, "suddenly selling like croissants." Or that Ivan Brent, director of catering at the Plaza Hotel notes that partygoers of debutante age are "no longer brown-bagging liquor bottles on the premises or making a mockery of society the way they did a few years ago, but are, instead, once again bowing, being polite and paying attention to tradition."

Rather, it is largely because of the burst of books on manners and etiquette — subjects that in the past inspired works from such concerned citizens as George Washington and Eleanor Roosevelt — which have recently been or are about to be published. There are courses and lectures on the same subject for which people are lining up as if they were waiting to see "Conan the Barbarian." Americans, these authors and teachers are saying, are currently craving tradition and hungering for the rules of proper behavior in social situations.

Two weeks ago, Network for Learning, a series of adult-education classes, announced a new one-evening, two-hour course, scheduled in Manhattan for later this month, called "Style, Manners & Grace" and subtitled "Guide to Social Security." Preregistration for the course, according to the program's spokesmen, was strong enough to warrant scheduling a second session.

Unemployment Scare
"We anticipate a sellout," says Mary Daly, the network's creative director, who attributes the subject's apparent popularity to the fact that "people are scared of rising unemployment and the economic crunch; they've had a free and easy lifestyle, which didn't really work, and now they're clamoring for security." Etiquette, she added, "is right up there with 'Herpes' and 'Understanding Reagan's Tax Bill' as the subjects most requested by our students."

Mary Susan Miller, who is working with Elizabeth L. Post, the granddaughter of Emily Post, on updating "The New Emily Post's Etiquette," said, "People have become so horrified, hurt and disgusted by rudeness that a resurgence of manners was inevitable."

Manners, says Mrs. Miller, "are not a set of rules that someone out there arbitrarily says follow. Manners are to make other people, as well as yourself, comfortable." She is

currently teaching corporate executives, among others, to be comfortable.

When Marjabelle Stewart was at the Waldorf-Astoria recently to conduct a class on dining for children from the United Nations International School, it was yet one more step in her constant etiquette campaign.

Mrs. Stewart, who has made manners her cottage — or, perhaps, castle — industry, has written 11 books on the subject ("Marjabelle Stewart's Book of Modern Table Manners," the most recent, was published last year). Her children's etiquette classes (seven weeks, \$65, graduation ceremony and tea party included) are franchised in 476 cities throughout the country.

"Everyone wants to be upper crust today," says Mrs. Stewart, who also conducts courses ("Eating Your Way to the Top") for both executives and college students.

Evidence of a Comeback
Ann Buchwald, a Washingtonian who is married to Art Buchwald and was Mrs. Stewart's co-author on such books as "White Gloves and Party Manners" and "Stand Up, Shake Hands, Say 'How Do You Do,'" finds further evidence that manners are staging a comeback.

"Women are wearing gloves for the first time in years, and there's a return to dress," she said. "How people look has a lot to do with the way they behave." It was President and Mrs. Reagan, Mrs. Buchwald adds, who "put the cap on the bottle."

Many of the parents who are most concerned about teaching their children good manners, Mrs. Buchwald has found, were students who demonstrated in the '60s and '70s. "When they looked up the dean, they didn't much care about where glasses go on the dinner table," she said, "but they now want their children to care."

For those who, like him, grew up in the '60s and '70s, P.J. O'Rourke is writing "Modern Manners: Etiquette for Extremes, Rude People." "We never learned how to dress properly or give cocktail parties," O'Rourke says. "It was an era when people erased the tapes on how to behave."

It is the family that is — or should be — the unit that teaches manners to youngsters, according to Letitia Baldridge, who revised and expanded the most recent edition of "The Amy Vanderbilt Complete Book of Etiquette."

"The many young people who grew up having dinner in front of the television set instead of the dining table never did learn table manners," Miss Baldridge says. "Besides that, their parents were divorced and were never home to advise them."

What Miss Baldridge sees as an increased

interest in manners is, she believes, a good sign, because "when people know how to behave, things proceed in a beautiful, military way. Indoor manners must compensate for all the bad manners going on outdoors."

Manners, in the opinion of Judith Martin, who writes a syndicated column called "Miss Manners," may not yet have improved greatly, but people are perceiving the need for a cohesive body of etiquette. This need is always there, she says, "in times of transition and doubt such as this." Miss Martin's "Miss Manners' Guide to Excruciatingly Correct Behavior" is out this month.

Another title, scheduled for publication later this year, is George Mazzei's "The New Office Etiquette," which he says he wrote because "there's been a breakdown in business manners, and people are realizing they can no longer deal with the constant rudeness which became a part of the business world when crude young people became superstars."

Mazzei's book deals with "the new etiquette toward women in business" and sets guidelines for such business behavior as who should go through a revolving door first (the woman still does) and the correct way to deal with your boss's in-office lover (smile, nod, and don't talk about the affair). The book is scheduled for publication later this year.

One can learn "How to Eat an Artichoke and Other Trying Troublesome, Hard-to-Cut Foods" in Rochelle Udell's just-published book, "Miss Udell wrote it, she says, 'because food is so often a barrier to socializing across the dinner table.' She got the idea for her book, she says, while observing 'someone's cherry tomato squirt across a dining room.'

'A Certain Distance'
Although Clare Boothe Luce has no plans to write an etiquette book, she has observed social mores from the time when, she says, life was "much more ceremonial." Manners today — except for official life in Washington — have, she believes, "virtually disappeared," and she sees "no signs of a renaissance."

For Mrs. Luce, "good manners is treating others with a certain distance and formality until a friendship is formed."

She added, "The rudest human beings in the world are New York City taxi drivers," and "if family meals ever come back, they'll probably come from McDonald's."

As for the current American interest in manners and etiquette, "I do hope," Mrs. Luce says, "they buy all the books they can."

LETTER FROM CAIRO
Educational Oasis

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — Smack-dab in the middle of Cairo, amid the din and dirt of one of the world's most chaotic cities, is a small oasis with spotless walkways, carefully tended lawns and blissful silence.

For 62 years, this square block on Kasr el Aini Street has been the campus of the American University here, a respected institution that has managed to stay aloof from international politics even though many of today's Middle East leaders have studied there.

Even during the stormy 1960s, when Cairo and Washington had no diplomatic relations, President Gamal Abdel Nasser sent his daughter to the American University and privately told officials there to pay no attention to his government's threat to nationalize it.

As one professor put it, "We have lived on the knife's edge and learned the art of survival."

The former Shah of Iran's son went to the American University briefly. Among the 2,400 students enrolled there today are a daughter of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who is earning a master's degree in Islamic art, and President Hosni Mubarak's two sons and his wife, Suzanne, who is completing work on a master's in sociology.

But although the alumni list reads like a Who's Who of the Middle East — many of whom could underwrite the annual \$13 million budget without missing a drop of oil — the university is in financial trouble and has begun a campaign to raise \$22 million in Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states, and in Egypt and the United States. Most of the money will be used to increase the university's \$3 million endowment.

"Our problem is just the opposite of that in the United States, where enrollment in private institutions is declining and the college-age population is going down," the university president, Richard F. Pedersen, said.

China, Zaire Leaders Meet

The Associated Press

PEKING — China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, met Saturday with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, and both leaders said their friendly relations were based on mutual trust, the New China News Agency said.

Pedersen, former ambassador to Hungary and a Middle East specialist during his career with the State Department, said:

"I could double enrollment tomorrow if I had the funds to do it. But here, where 25 percent of the students are receiving financial assistance, we're fighting Egypt's heavy inflation and our own low tuition rate, which, if increased too much, will have negative social consequences by making the university an institution for only people of substantial wealth."

For years, the university's trustees prided themselves on raising all outside income from private sources. In the 1960s, however, Nasser's anti-American rhetoric made fund raising in the West virtually impossible, and the trustees accepted assistance from the U.S. Agency for International Development. Before long, AID money was accounting for 60 percent of the university budget. That figure has now fallen to 35 percent, and if the fund-raising drive is successful, will shrink to 25 percent.

Enrollment is primarily Egyptian but it includes 175 Americans and students from 40 countries in all. Egyptians are charged \$400 a semester, and foreigners pay \$1,600. The curriculum emphasizes liberal arts and the sciences. Classes are taught in English and the faculty studiously avoids involvement in local politics, as well as attempts to Americanize the student body.

The university's appeal to Arab students is twofold. First, graduates are fluent in English and are therefore assured almost immediate employment. Second, whereas other institutions here tend to equate learning with memorizing, the American University seeks to teach its students to evaluate and make judgments.

The written or spoken word is something sacred in Egypt," said Carl Schriener, the university's director of grant development and a 12-year resident of Cairo. "You find children 8 or 9 years old who have memorized the entire Koran, and for people like that words are something to be internalized, to be cherished without alteration."

So, you find a tendency here not to criticize or evaluate, to simply take what is given and recite it. One of our major challenges is to break the students' habit of memorizing and develop in them habits in independent study and thinking."

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